

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CHAMBER BACKS M. PAINLEVE'S RIFFIAN POLICY

French Prime Minister Ob-  
tains Almost Unanimous  
Support of Deputies

## RADICALS SOLIDLY FOR GOVERNMENT

Socialists, It Is Claimed, Have  
Injured Themselves as  
Result of Vote

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 24.—The French Prime Minister, Paul Painlevé, as anticipated by The Christian Science Monitor representative, easily overcame the opposition to the Government's Moroccan policy. The vote was 510 against 30 for the resolution accepted by the Government denouncing the Communist agitation, affirming the task of civilization by France in Morocco and declaring the peaceful resolve to pursue negotiations with Spain toward a solution, reconciling the respect for international treaties with the development of the Rifian population. A few Socialists voted against the Government, a number voted for it, and others abstained from voting.

There appears to be resentment among some of those who in the party meetings secured a majority for a rupture with the Radicals at the tactics of Léon Blum in indorsing the Government motion.

The Radicals voted solidly for the Government and the former Opposition was unanimously in favor of M. Painlevé. The only result of the trouble in the Socialist camp is that of driving the Government further into the arms of the Conservatives. The Radicals Gauches, practically speaking, ended the Socialist camp is divided and the Nationalists are pleased with the present Premier. The Socialists have injured themselves in demonstrating that they can be treated as a comparatively unimportant factor in the Chamber and that the Government is not depending on their support.

Quotidien expresses dissatisfaction at M. Painlevé's speech today. It is difficult to see what other attitude M. Painlevé could have taken, than that of a strongly patriotic position.

### Rifians Getting Discontented

TETUAN, Spanish Morocco, June 24 (AP)—The rigid blockade established against Abd-el-Krim by the French and Spanish is reported to have brought about a shortage of food supplies among the rebel Rifians. The crops grown by the tribesmen are sufficient for the usual population but not for the great assemblage of warriors brought from all parts of Morocco by Abd-el-Krim.

Reports from native sources say discontent reigns in the Rifian ranks, not only because of the lack of food but also the cruel measures taken by Abd-el-Krim to maintain his position.

FEZ, French Morocco, June 24 (AP)—Today's official communiqué said the French repulsed the Rifians in two actions yesterday. In one case a French column advanced in the Ternou region, defeating the attacking tribesmen. In the neighborhood of Aïn Maatouf French air and ground forces cleared out the Rifians who had moved into that territory.

### COMMONS RESENTS SENATE'S ACTION

Amendments of Canadian Up-  
per House Objected To

OTTAWA, June 24 (Special)—By an overwhelming vote the House of Commons last night registered its protest against the Senate's drastic amending of bills to reinforce the defences of the defense. Hon. Bank of Canada, setting forth in a resolution that the House considered that it was now virtually a new bill, and that in addition it usurped the right of the lower house to initiate and regulate the voting of all aids and supplies.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, explained that the original bill was to reimburse the depositors to the extent of \$5,450,000, on the ground that they had a moral claim, while the amendments had altered the amount to \$3,000,000, and made it an act of charity, instead of justice. Such action, he said, was "contrary to the Constitution and against the accepted principles of British parliamentary practice." He hoped that the Senate would accept the resolution in the manner in which it was.

The motion was carried by a vote of 131 to 19. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, and a few other Conservatives opposing.

### BRITAIN IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA IN LEAGUE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24.—The British Government would welcome Russia's entry into the League of Nations, according to a statement made by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, and emphasized by Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, to a Labor delegation representing the Trade Union Congress here yesterday. This delegation urged that Great Britain's incomplete diplomatic recognition of Russia restricted the grants of credit facilities by private traders.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said Russia could use, if so disposed, its trade balance with Britain to purchase more commodities here.

## COAL MINE OWNERS TO END AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES

Operators and Men Hope to  
Reach Solution of Problem  
Without State Intervention

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 24.—Coal-mine owners have announced their decision to give one month's notice on June 30 terminating the existing national agreement with the miners. They propose a joint action with labor to restore the eight-hour day for which legislation would be necessary.

The miners' federation executive met here today to discuss the attitude to be taken by Labor. Strong opposition exists to any change in the present seven-hour day arrangement. On the other hand the miners realize the gravity of the economic situation, and are fully prepared to go a long way toward meeting the mine owners on other points. Protracted negotiations are therefore expected.

Speaking in the House of Commons yesterday the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, said that there was no state intervention until the coal industry itself had exhausted every effort to reach a settlement. The hope of such unaided solution exists alike amongst owners and men. While the situation is acute therefore, no actual clash is at present anticipated.

The British Consul-General at Canton, it is learned, sent a note to

## Order Restored at Shameen After Attack on Foreigners

Situation in Amoy Reported to Be More Serious  
Owing to the Student Activities

HONG KONG, June 24 (AP)—News received here from Canton indicates that the demonstration there yesterday afternoon was comparatively peaceful until a section of the demonstrators about 2:30 in the afternoon fired toward Shameen Island, the foreign settlement, killing a Frenchman and wounding some British subjects.

British seamen, seeing the British consul general and the senior naval officer under fire, discharged their rifles, but the senior naval officer immediately ordered them to cease firing. The firing from Canton toward Shameen then ceased and order was restored.

The situation in Amoy, in Fukien province, north of here, is reported to be more serious owing to the insistence of the students in demonstrating against foreigners in the international concession. The Chinese authorities believe they can control the position, but the American, British and Japanese consuls have requested their governments to dispatch warships to Amoy.

The British Consul-General at Canton, it is learned, sent a note to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## DOUBLE-DECK ROAD FAVORED TO SPEED NEW YORK TRAFFIC

Hudson Route Projected—  
Roofing Railroad Tracks  
Another Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—A double-deck motor highway from One Hun-dred and Twenty-Ninth Street south to Canal Street, along the Hudson River waterfront is being contemplated by Julius Miller, borough president of Manhattan, he announced at a luncheon to the Central Merchants Association. Such a thoroughfare, he said, would do much toward relieving traffic congestion in New York City.

According to the present plans, the double-decking would commence south of Seventy-Second Street. Details have not been worked out, but there has been discussion here also of a plan to roof over the New York Central tracks and use that as the roadway of a north and south route.

Other civic improvements which are proposed, he continued, are the raising of the Sixth Avenue elevated, and the reconstruction of Broadway at its place. Commenting on the proposed arcing of Fifth Avenue and of building decks to present streets, Mr. Miller said this could be effected only at such heavy expense, due to indemnity suits, that the city could

not afford to pursue this course.

A vast committee of Massachusetts

## Cheers Greet President on New England Arrival

Coolidges Smile Their "Good Morning" to Colorful Throng at Salem en Route to Swampscott

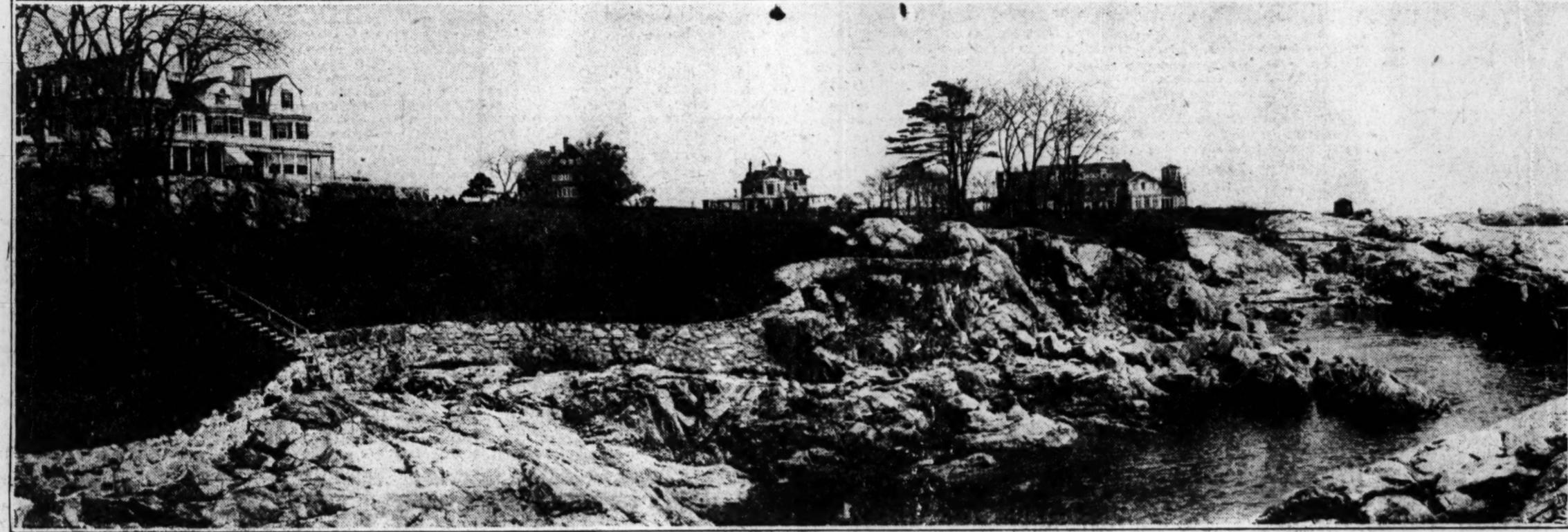
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 24 (Special)—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, and Mrs. Coolidge came smiling home to Massachusetts today, leaving their special train that had stood on a siding at West Peabody since before daybreak at Salem and motoring across country to Red Gables, the home here, in the lovely, isolated Little's Point colony, of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, which adjoins the summer White House, "Whitewall."

The presidential party breakfasted with the Stearns and remained with them for several hours while delayed consignments of White House linen, silver and luggage were being assembled and placed at White Court. The presidential yacht Mayflower, moored at the wharf of Marblehead late yesterday and today, all remainders of details of an elaborate plan to give the President and Mrs. Coolidge as near an approximation of a summer holiday as they may hope to have been completed so that the official family settled down to the quietude made possible thereby.

By 7:30 a considerable crowd had arrived, picking out vantages on freight-car roofs and telegraph poles, matching with the police that had arrived to commence their official patterning of the great scene. Obviously it was a great morning for Salem. Everyone smiled. Shopkeepers had early put up their shutters, given an added fillip to the meager brass work roundabout and devoted themselves to lounging in their doorways.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## The Presidential Playground on New England's "Stern and Rock-Bound Coast"



This Panoramic View Shows White Court, President Coolidge's Home for the Summer, Also the Homes of Some of His Neighbors. Left to Right, the Residences Are: White Court and the Homes of Edward Lovering, Charles N. Brush, and Richard Milton. The President Has an Unobstructed View of the Atlantic's Broad Expanse.

## 10,000 KNIGHTS AT CENTENNIAL

### ENGINEERS DISCOVER METHOD TO LESSEN GREAT LOSS BY RUST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24 (Special)—Methods to lessen, if not stop corrosion of iron and steel, a source of waste which costs the United States \$300,000,000 per year, have been discovered by a committee of research engineers, according to report made here today during the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Metals in Haddon Hall. The sessions close Friday.

The report, presented by J. H. Gibbons, Roanoke, Va., stated that the rust bill of the world approximates 50 per cent of the steel products manufactured in the United States and that the world's annual loss from rusting of metals is \$1,500,000,000.

To prevent this economic loss engineers of the society have been experimenting for years, and the committee reports that, following the experiment, extending over the past nine years, it has been found that iron and steel are almost rustless when a small amount of copper is mixed with them.

The committee announced that with these experiments upon raw iron and steel practically finished it is starting an extensive research program to determine the proper coating to place upon iron and steel products, preventing rust in that way also.

This afternoon was given over to festivities at the fair grounds, where a band concert, competitive drills, a vaudeville show and other entertainment features were held. This evening the Knights of Columbus will be entertained by the Knights of the Worcester County Commandery at the Hotel Bancroft.

The original lodge was founded at Holden on June 24, 1825 and the first meetings were held in Abbot Hotel which is still standing. In 1831 the commandery came to Worcester. With the exception of a little over two years, during which it met in Sutton, the commandery has met here ever since.

A tablet marking the first meeting place of the commandery in Holden was unveiled in 1924. Dr. Charles A. Peabody delivered the address.

### MICHAEL BLAKE IN TANGIER

By Special Cable

TANGIER, June 24—Maxwell Blake arrived here yesterday to take up his appointment as American diplomatic agent and consul-general. During his previous residence in Tangier from 1911 to 1921 he held several posts, including charge at the legation, also down of the diplomatic corps for many years. He is considered one of the best living authorities on Moroccan affairs.

BRITISH FARM WAGE  
MEASURE REJECTED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—A bill proposing to forbid wages less than a low minimum of 30s. weekly for British agricultural labor was rejected in the House of Lords last night. Lord Bledisloe, representing the Cabinet, said the Government had every desire for the highest wage economically possible. To attempt, however, to shelter the worker in an unsheltered industry would only increase the farmer's capacity to afford employment at reasonable remuneration.

The agricultural wage rate, he added, is now 29s. weekly in Norfolk and Berkshire, while elsewhere throughout Britain it ranges from 30s. to 42s.

HOUSE NOT ON OFFICIAL MISSION

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Colonel E. M. House denied yesterday that he is on an official mission in Europe. He said he was traveling purely as a private citizen and that he was not engaged in political affairs, as was asserted by some English newspapers.

## TEMPERANCE PROGRAM TO BE MORE INTENSIVE THAN EVER

Executive Board of World's W. C. T. U. Plans Widening of Field's Activities and Addition of New Organizers to Working Staff

By MARJORIE SHULER

EDINBURGH, June 24—Not spectacular, but more intensive than ever before is the basis of the program work outlined today by the executive board of the World W. C. T. U., following close on the triennial convention. While a newspaper vendor outside the headquarters hotel asks the delegates to make their own reckoning because "my hands shake from the drink," and "bubbles" who have given exemplary care to the convention have assured the other that "Johnnie Walker is still going strong," a determined group of women are planning work to make Scotland and the whole world dry.

The women face the immediate votes of New Zealand for 1925 and Denmark for 1927, with England's campaign for disinterested management, Scotland seeking to extend its local option areas and a dozen other countries approaching regulatory measures for the drink traffic.

The field's activity is to be widened, and new organizers are to be added to the world staff. Miss Dagmar Price of Denmark, the retiring vice-president, becomes European organizer, and Miss Flora Strout, after 17 years in Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, goes to Brazil. Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. president, with a contented smile, said she brought the ravel down to close the executive meetings.

The convention is to be held in Scotland with other cities to be added to the list. The drys are not yet ready to leave Scotland and England. Meetings have been planned in the two countries. Miss Strout will remain a month in England, while Mrs. Boole will take a series of meetings there. Mrs.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1925

General

Mr. Wilbur Sends Order to Mr. Macmillan

\$200,000,000 Tax Cut Agreed On

President Arrives at Swampscott

Order Restored at Shameen

Organization Big Feature in Program

Telephone Rate Cut Due Aug. 1

U.S. American Bankers' Association

Dawes Report to House

White House in Brief

Kivaniwa Sends Order Harding shaft as

W. L. White

Survey Made on Positions for Women

New Type American City Forecast

American Experts Fill Train Every

Nebraska Parley Open at Denver

Insurance May Revive Trade

Crop Labor Exports Gain

Churchill

Episcopal Church Parley at Wellsee

June Rose Show Prize Awarded

Specie Liberties Association Opens

Its Arms Covering

Building Permits Increase in May

Steel Standards Bill Economy

Financial

Stock Market Gets Stronger

New York Stock Market

Stock Show in Philadelphia

Wool Demand

Wool and Broad Demand

Wool Outlook Big Canadian Trade

Factor

## REICH-AMERICAN PROBLEM SEEN

Sir Josiah Stamp Reads Report on Interallied Debts to Chamber

## BUILDING GAINS MADE IN STATE

Permits Issued During May Include Provisions for 2405 Homes

BRUSSELS, June 24 (AP) — The likelihood of the whole financial liquidation of the war becoming a German-American problem was presented yesterday at the session of the International Chamber of Commerce by Sir Josiah Stamp, who helped to draft the Dawes reparation plan. The British expert in an extensive report our suggestions that the Dawes plan may become inoperative in a couple of years.

"If there is a general settlement of interallied debts," he said, "the center of gravity of the reparation problem will be shifted. Great Britain proposed to pay all she receives and all she may receive from France, Italy and Germany to the United States. France, Italy and Belgium have debts to settle with the United States. The upshot of all these transactions is that Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy are either partly or entirely intermediaries between Germany and the United States."

"Concurrent transfers giving effect to the reparation payments may result in short-circuiting the transactions directly between Germany and the United States. The problem will therefore become, economically speaking, a German-American one."

## Prohibition in America

In a reference to prohibition in the United States, he informed the chamber that it was to be credited with a 16 per cent increase in the yield of American industries.

The report suggests four solutions as substitutes for the Dawes plan: first, expansion of German exports to the world's markets generally, making possible cash payments to the Allies; second, deliveries in kind that do not conflict with national interests; third, German participation in the public works of allied countries; fourth, permanent investments in Germany, to be held by other than the allied countries.

The representatives of American shipping attending the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here put an end today to the theory that the Americans are bound by the resolution adopted at last year's Rome conference decrying flag discrimination.

Americans Answer Criticism

In a declaration issued in reply to the criticisms voiced on Monday by Sir Alan Anderson, deputy governor of the Bank of England, they pointed out that the American shipping interests were not represented at the Rome meeting, and that the resolution was prepared by a British delegate, although offered by an American.

The statement was issued because the shipping delegates were unwilling that their silence should be interpreted as an admission of the correctness of the British position outlined by Sir Alan. The question not being on the agenda of the present congress, it could not be brought up on the floor.

All efforts to get before the chamber a resolution confirming the Rome resolution of last year or the

## REGISTRY OF ALIENS URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—The Committee on Legislation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at the final meeting of the Board before adjournment for the summer submitted a report approving the principle "Requiring the enrollment of aliens abiding in the United States, and the Sterling Bill to prohibit and punish certain seditions acts against the Government of the United States." Other reports were presented on the Federal Trade Commission, the Hague and the York-Antwerp Maritime Rules.

## ORDER RESTORED AT SHAMEEN AFTER ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

has been called off owing to the opposition of the business men, but a large demonstration of students, workers and immigrants is planned to begin at 7 a.m. with a parade and memorial service for those killed in the Shanghai rioting. The Chamber of Commerce proposes to establish pickets and search shops for British and Japanese goods.

Messages from Mukden, the Manchurian capital, say there has been

no display of anti-foreign feeling there, the civil Governor having forbidden demonstrations and closed the schools, sending the pupils home.

## Reds Support Chinese

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 24—Many thousands of German Communists attended a mass meeting in Berlin yesterday in sympathy with the Chinese outbreaks, while Ruth Fischer, the German leader addressed. The slogan was "China for the Chinese." The support was assured for the fighters for liberty against capitalism, oppression and imperialism. Perfect order was maintained and watchful police found no reason to interfere. A fund was opened to aid the strikers. Hamburg, Hanover and other towns held similar meetings.

## Shipping Suspended

TOKYO, June 24 (AP) — Owing to the strike in China against foreign shipping, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces the temporary suspension of its express service between Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

American Institute of Steel Constructors' Convention banquet, Copley-Plaza, 6:30. Concert by Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra, Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters) 6 p.m.—Children's Half-Hour Stories and Music—"Ma" Stewart: 6:30—Dinner concert, ensembles—WNAC dinner concert orchestra, direction, Billie Losser, 8—Second program in French. WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:32 p.m.—Radio nature story by Thornton W. Burgess: 8—Program by Radio City Chorus, piano, direction, R. E. Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8. Photoplay

St. James—Cyrano de Bergerac, 2:15, 8:15. "Art Parents People?"

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Water Works Association and Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Joint outing to Providence, all day.

Chase, Chase Family Association: Twenty-sixth annual reunion, Bradford Hall, Quincy, morning and afternoon.

New England Librarians conference, New Haven, Conn., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia, Braves Field, 3:15.

## Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters) 10:30 a.m.—Bible reading, the Rev. Olin F. French, Temple Baptist Church, 10:40—WNAC, Women's Club talk, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 1 p.m.

Music: Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters) 1:30 p.m.—"Columbia Concert Orchestra," 2:15. "Art Parents People?"

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## TELEPHONE RATE DECISION AUG. 1

Utilities Commission Expects All Evidence to Be in Early in July

Further suspension until Aug. 1 of the decision on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for a general increase in rates in Massachusetts was announced today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

One Dec. 1, last, the New England Telephone Company withdrew its petition to increase rates on four classes of service and substituted the present petition for a general increase in rates. Since that date, from time to time, the commissioners of the department of Public Utilities have postponed the increased rates sought until such time as public hearings, as held by 157 cities and towns, could be held. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, is chief counsel, representing the 202. The report continues:

The commission, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, Charles S. Pierce, chief counsel for the phone company, and real estate experts for both protestants and company, visited the Liberty Exchange this morning, where they saw the automatic telephone switching devices. Later the commission, accompanied by the commissioners of the State Street building, visited the State Street building. The two latter buildings were visited because of the fact that the figures given as to the reproduction value of these structures by the experts in the hearing have diverged so widely.

Counsel for the protestants and the company announced after a conference, that they are to complete their case, so far as testimony is concerned, by Tuesday. The sessions that day are to continue until all evidence is before the commissioners.

William F. Kearns, building contractor, engaged by the city of Boston to place a reproduction figure on the Massachusetts 95th Street in Massachusetts, and Michael Lynch of Holyoke, another building expert, were on the stand for examination by Mr. Sullivan this afternoon.

Samuel H. Mildram, telephone construction expert, will go on the stand Monday while the building experts also will testify at tomorrow's hearings. The commission will not sit on the case on Friday. It is anticipated that Mr. Mildram will conclude his direct testimony on Monday and cross-examination of the different witnesses for the protestants will follow.

After Tuesday the attorneys will be given opportunity to prepare their final arguments. The commissioners have stated that they desire to have the case in hand early in July to permit time to frame a decision.

## RAILWAY CONGRESS DISCUSSES 8-HOUR DAY

Present Burden Held to Be Too Great to Bear

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24—The problem presented to the world's railways by the widespread adoption of an eight-hour day for operating staffs will be the main topic of the International Railway Congress. Speakers representing all parts of the world agreed that the present wages burden was too great for the roads to bear and survive, especially as agitation continues for a further reduction of hours and in some cases has been achieved.

The speakers pointed out that the reduction of hours could not possibly be offset by any increase of production. The suggestion was made that a sharp line be drawn between wages and the hours question, between those workers engaged in effective work and mere presence on duty.

It was declared that political considerations were too often allowed to override ordinary commercial considerations. The belief was expressed that the railroads must take steps to meet the propaganda spread by the unions regarding the real character of the cost and the loss of efficiency due to a short working day.

It is believed a definite signature will be given shortly, for there is no further political advantage in delay.

## TURKEY'S STATE INSURANCE

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24—The new law just prepared by the Government, by which all property owners will be obligatorily insured by the State, will constitute an additional obstacle to all foreign insurance companies presently attempting to do business in Turkey. This insurance, which will be collected at the same time as the other government taxes, will serve the purpose of swelling the country's revenue, but will doubtless be considered sufficient by all except those deriving direct benefit.

The conditions today are altogether exceptional, favoring French exports.

It is difficult to base upon them a stable system. The German and French industrial trades long ago arrived at an agreement on the basis of an exchange of coke against iron and steel, with certain limitations on production. They agree about the Saar. The potash producers also are in accord. Textiles and dyestuffs are a more difficult problem.

It is believed a definite signature will be given shortly, for there is no further political advantage in delay.

## FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1925

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—The French Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, today introduced the 1925 French budget in the Chamber of Deputies for final discussion. It was in the form amended by the Finance Minister in collaboration with the Senate and Chamber finance committees of Parliament. M. Caillaux requested that all speakers desirous of presenting general observations upon French financial policy to refrain from doing so in connection with the 1925 budget. He asked them to retain their speeches for the debate on the 1926 budget.

The general secretary of the International Co-Operative Alliance, Mr. Henry May, came to Warsaw especially to deliver in person the congratulations of the alliance on the progressive step taken through the amalgamation of the separate societies.

His sympathetic speech met with universal appreciation.

## AGREEMENT SOUGHT ON BUILDING WAGE

Effort to reach a compromise agreement between the Building Trades Employers Association and the United Building Trades Council concerning the laborers' demands for increased wages will be made at a meeting Friday night at 8 o'clock at

Chase, Chase Family Association: Twenty-sixth annual reunion, Bradford Hall, Quincy, morning and afternoon.

New England Librarians conference, New Haven, Conn., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia, Braves Field, 3:15.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters) 10:30 a.m.—Bible reading, the Rev. Olin F. French, Temple Baptist Church, 10:40—WNAC, Women's Club talk, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 1 p.m.

Music: Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters) 1:30 p.m.—"Columbia Concert Orchestra," 2:15. "Art Parents People?"

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## THREE LEADERS ACT FOR WOMEN

Susan B. Anthony, Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. Catt a Vigorous Trio

By MARJORIE SHULER

The rain was coming down in torrents and only a dozen persons had struggled into the church in Evanston, Ill. Scattered through the gloom, their attitudes expressing varying degrees of amusement, curiosity and interest, they were anything but inspiring to the little white-shawled figure on the platform. Susan B. Anthony, always a speaker who "fell" her audience, and gave to them something of what they gave to her, struggled against a leaden weight of indifference, as she walked to the edge of the platform. Just then someone whispered in her ear: "Frances Willard has just come in."

Frances Willard! The stanch, courageous, inspiring and inspired leader of another cause! Susan B. Anthony straightened up and began to speak to Frances Willard. The gloom faded out. The others in the hall melted from her vision. It was to Frances Willard that she spoke with pleading, with determination, with a final challenge, "You will never get temperance without the votes of women."

## A "Franchise Department"

Frances Willard walked out of the meeting that day reflectively, weighing each word that she had heard.

Religion in a way was on her side,

the side of the temperance cause, then in its infancy as an organized woman's movement. But Frances Willard found many churches closed to her. Part of her mission was to unite the churches back of the temperance cause, which was an expression of religion. But here was another cause, the equal suffrage movement, against which churches, ministers and congregations fought, as they would have fought any religious wave. And a few months later, in the year 1876, before her own organization, the United States Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was then corresponding secretary, she entered an appeal for a "franchise department."

It took courage and vision to make that speech on "home protection." A veritable storm broke loose from those who believed that to enlist in the woman suffrage movement would mean disintegration for the temperance movement. States would secede, then said Indiana, and withdraw their support and their money. But Frances Willard and others with her stood firm, and from that date to now the United States Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had a franchise department in its national organization, states, counties, and local groups following later.

## One of the Greatest Women

"It would be difficult to estimate the help which those faithful women in the temperance organizations gave to winning votes for women in the United States," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, world and national suffrage leader, in telling this story for The Christian Science Monitor.

## World News in Brief

Dayton, O. (P)—Carrington T. Miers, a citizen of the Ohio Supreme Court, Columbus, was elected president of the International Association of Civilian Clubs at the fifth annual convention held here. The 1925 convention will be held in Philadelphia on June 28, 29, and 30.

Los Angeles (P)—A revolution in the presentation of Oriental dramas by the invasion of Western customs has been noted at a Chinese theater here. An American jazz orchestra has replaced an aggregation of native stringed instruments.

LENINKAN, Armenia (P)—Americans from 21 states participated at the opening of Soviet Armenia's first national irrigation project, consisting of a huge dam and 40 miles of canals. The irrigation system was constructed largely by refugee labor paid for in American foodstuffs. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen represented the League of Nations; Joseph Bell of Hartford, Conn., and Capt. Ernest Yarrow of Birmingham, N. Y., were present in half of the Near East Relief.

Memphis, Tennessee (P)—The Memphis Commercial Appeal says that Frank S. Clegg, president of the Union and Farmers Bank of Memphis, has confirmed reports that a proposed merger of 1750 chain grocery stores in the south has come to the attention of southern financial institutions and that inquiries were being made here from New York, New Orleans and other cities interested.

LIMA, Peru (P)—The Peruvian Senate and Chamber of Deputies unanimously have passed a resolution calling for the adoption of President Leguia's plan in his recent manifesto announcing that Peru would uphold her international reputation by accepting the award of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica dispute. Both houses of Parliament pledged their full support.

Newark, N. J. (P)—Sixteen New Jersey concerns have been served subpoenas to answer charges of price fixing in the manufacture of goods connected with indictments recently returned to the Federal Court in Chicago, charging companies all over the country with violation of the antitrust act. They have 20 days in which to file answers.

## Fireworks

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Order Early

Masten & Wells Fireworks Mfg. Co.  
22 Hawley St., Boston

"Taking the whole of the nineteenth century, Frances Willard ranks with three or four others as the greatest woman of her time," she continued.

Mrs. Catt told of her first meeting with Miss Willard. The temperance leader had come to Iowa to make a speech. She apologized for the non-arrival of her baggage and the gown in which she appeared. "It seemed to me unnecessary to apologize," said Mrs. Catt, telling of the event. "She had on a neat black dress and a little bouquet of geraniums and green leaves was pinned to the waist. The geraniums had been plucked from someone's cherished house plant for those were the only flowers we had then in Iowa winters."

Mrs. Catt as Editor

Mrs. Catt herself was just beginning the lecturing which later was to lead her into a position of world leadership in the suffrage movement. And she was learning her first lessons of organization work as county W. C. T. U. president. She tells this story:

"There were then three new papers in Charles City, Ia. One of them was owned by the man who had sponsored the prohibition amendment in the state Legislature the preceding year. Mr. Wright sent for me one day and said that he had been asked to be editor of the paper. I said, 'I am an Allard.' 'They tell me, Carrie, that I ought to go around and make speeches for about three months and take a hand in the enforcement of the law.' 'I'll tell you and then he added, 'I don't like to do that and I could not afford to do it, but I will not be for the paper.'

I knew nothing about running a paper, but Mr. Wright seemed to think I could learn, and he asked me to think it over. I did, while he was away. He offered to pay me one-third in printing announcements for my lectures, one-third in railroad passes for which he would pay the railroads by advertising space in the paper, and one-third in money. The money was very little. But I decided to do it."

## The "Closed Saloon"

One of the first moves of the new editor was to post herself for a sunny afternoon opposite a closed saloon and a popular department store. The next day her readers were startled by an editorial which told how many more persons had entered the "closed saloon" than the popular dry goods store. The zealous young editor wrote:

"Courts should be made to take cognizance of those who drink milk, etc., into that closed saloon and drink something milk they call it. Men are taken into court, and it is said that they drank milk, not beer. If the men of this town can't tell the difference between milk and beer, it is time for the court to entertain the evidence of smell, which can easily be detected."

## Liquor Relationships

Telling the story now, Mrs. Catt said, "India didn't want to withdraw their support and their money. But Frances Willard and others with her stood firm, and from that date to now the United States Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had a franchise department in its national organization, states, counties, and local groups following later."

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## Noted Standard-Bearer in a Noble Cause



LADY LAWSON

Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the British Woman's Temperance Association and Daughter-in-Law of the Famous Reformer, Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Its work to train the right kind of voters.

But the woman's job is not ended in the United States or any other country. Until the law is universal, their work will not be ended, so far as the world is concerned, and until the law is universally enforced in this and other countries, they will not be able to lay down their organization. It is an unfinished job today even in this country, and it is a job that will always be faced with ridicule and abuse and a way that looked so long and so little companioned with hope that it is not easy to understand how the women of the world, with the exception of a few, can fail to join in the women who helped to get the law, and finish the task.

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## ORGANIZATION BIG FEATURE IN W. C. T. U. PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

Fried Patterson of Chicago will go to Ireland.

Enough white paper to sop up a considerable portion of the alcoholic liquor produced in the world and enough printer's ink to color the entire drink out is consumed each year in putting out prohibition arguments. Copious and varied kinds of prohibition publicity have been on view in the convention and the report of Miss Julia Freeman Deane of Evanson, Ill., world superintendent, gives an insight into one of the most effective of the organization's activities.

Temperance Lessons in Spanish

Australia sends by mail parcels of temperance leaflets to those employed in various occupations through the rural districts. The Government officials of Brussels permit the W. C. T. U. to display temperance posters in 50 frames. The Cube white ribboners have printed a series of 12 temperance lessons in Spanish, and have translated some of the educational literature used in United States schools. A textbook for Danish schools has been written by Miss Dagma Prior, world vice-president. Unique posters portraying the evils of alcoholic liquors have been made by Chinese students.

In Japan 25,000 packages containing eight posters and leaflets showing the law of Japan prohibiting drinking and smoking by minors have been sent to teachers to aid them in instructing the 7,000,000 school children. Temperance literature in 12 different vernaculars is being circulated, in India, and textbooks recommended by the W. C. T. U. are being used in the schools. The W. C. T. U. in Italy has sent temperance posters, pictures, and books to 1,000 school teachers. New Zealand has temperance literature in English and Maori. Each year the South African Union has a poster campaign, and anti-alcohol posters are displayed prominently in more than 300 railroad stations, in schools, and community centers.

## Swedish Parliament Helps

Numerous other business activities are represented by the state presidents. They include a photographer, a banker's wife, a former Salvation Army worker, a member of a state Legislature and a preacher.

## LIBRARY CLUBS TO MEET

CONWAY, Mass., June 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Western Massachusetts Library Club will have its tenth annual meeting at the Field Memorial Library here next Tuesday. Miss Alice Blanchard of Northampton will speak on "A Month in England," and Prof. Frank Prentiss Rand of Massachusetts Agricultural College on "Emily Dickinson: Her Life, Letters and Poetry."

Most of these publications are on

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(Tropical Worsted)

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## All Linen

## Huck Towels

Hemstitched ends

Of beautiful quality finely woven linen huckaback towels. Extremely soft finish. At these low prices you can afford to buy them by the dozen.

Guest Size 29c, 50c, 75c

Long Towels 50c, 75c, 90c, 120c, 150c

Italian Towels, hand made, 165, 185

Italian Towels, hand embroidered 125

Colored Chinese Towels, hand embroidered 150, 200

Turkish Towels, printed and striped borders 29c to 75c to 150

Turkish Bath Sheets 2.75, 4.75, 5.85

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view in the display at the convention. In the place of honor is the World's W. C. T. U. Bulletin, which is published every six or eight weeks, with Miss Agnes E. Slack as editor. The Bulletin contains succinct paragraphs on progress throughout the world, and it is said that many have been attracted to the movement by means of the interest aroused by the little leaflet. England and Wales in addition have a monthly magazine, called the White Ribbon. Scotland has its News published once a month, and throughout the colonies and protectorates of Great Britain there are similar publications. In Australia, three in Canada, in addition to regular columns furnished by the newspapers, and one in New Zealand.

The South Africa White Ribbon is furnished to nearly every library in South Africa each month, and a press banner is awarded annually by the Cape Province to the union which turns in the best reports, some of the branches averaging 60,000 to 70,000 words each year. India has two magazines, the Straits Settlements one, and Burma one. Egypt publishes temperance articles in its church papers.

## STUDY PRINT MAGAZINES

The United States publishes two magazines each month, one for adults and one for young people. Thirty-eight states publish their own magazines each month, with two in California and two in Washington. China has a quarterly magazine. Denmark, published each month, and Norway publishes 10 numbers each year. Dot Hvit Bandet. The editor of the Swedish magazine, Miss Rathou of Stockholm, was a member of the Swedish Royal Commission of Licensing. It is a long way from Sweden to South America, but Uruguay has the same title for its magazine, translated into Spanish. El Lazo Blanco, whose editor is Señora Ernestina Mendez Relissig de Narvaja.

Organizations in the United States, Canada, England, and Scotland lead in the amount and variety of the temperance literature published and distributed. Miss Deane reported.

Their publications go to all English-speaking people, and many of them are translated into other languages. The Union Signal, of which Miss Deane is editor, has subbranches in more than 30 countries and in addition she sends a clip sheet four times a year to each country with items on prohibition suitable for newspaper publication.

The work of the department, according to Miss Deane, has five divisions, publication of periodicals with items about the various organizations and articles on prohibition, publication and distribution of temperance leaflets, pamphlets and books; preparation of posters for display in public places, train cars, and on billboards, publication of temperance books and distribution to libraries of temperance books and distribution to libraries on the liquor question.

## TWO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES TO MERGE

With a meeting on Friday afternoon of the governing body of the South Congregational Society, known as Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church, at the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, it is expected that arrangements for the union of that church with the First Church in Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, organized in 1830, will be completed.

Organizing conditions in the Back Bay are given as reasons for the contemplated change, negotiations for which were begun three years ago.

Under the present plan, it is understood that the South Congregational Church building will be sold and its windows and the Evans memorial organ moved to the First Church, where the chapel will be remade into the Edward Everett Hale Memorial Chapel.

## GRAND FALLS TENDERS ASKED

FREDERICKON, N. B., June 22 (Special Correspondence)—The New Brunswick Hydroelectrical Commission is asking tenders for the construction of a tunnel and power house at Grand Falls, where an initial development of 75,000 horsepower will be made. Tenders for machinery will be asked before August.

## PROVINCETOWN

FILMERS FIRST LANDING

1000 feet west of Gas Landing, on a flat, iron steamship, Dorothy Bradford.

Fare—Round Trip \$5; One Way \$1.75. Leaves

Daily 9:30 A.M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A.M.

Daylight Saving Time. Tel. Congress 4350.

Staterooms Refreshments Orchestra

1000 feet west of Gas Landing, on a flat, iron steamship, Dorothy Bradford.

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## Special Libraries Association Opens Its Annual Convention

Director Belden of Boston Public Library Addresses  
Delegates, Urging Greater Co-operation—Ver-  
mont Association Holds Session

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 24 (Special)—Greater co-operation of special and public libraries was urged by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association in his address of welcome to the delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries' Association, which opened today at the New Ocean House, in connection with the All-New England Library Conference.

Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, New York City, and past president of the association, responded after which Daniel N. Handy, president of the association, reviewed the work of the year in his annual address. In the All New England conference this morning's session was given over to the Connecticut Library Association. This was followed by a luncheon arranged by the committee on new Americans of the Massachusetts Library Club.

### Book Wagon Exhibited

The book wagon of the Vermont Public Library Department was on exhibition at the session yesterday of the Vermont Library Association.

The book wagon, according to Miss Mildred C. Cook, secretary of the Vermont Public Library Department,

has proved the greatest stimulus to library interest in a community,

a truck load of books encouraging many book borrowers, whereas letters offering the use of books, had failed to show results.

The approach of the book truck is always heralded in advance, usually by posters placed in the post office, and its advent is almost always greeted by an interested group.

There are 230 free public libraries in Vermont, which would seem to indicate that there was small need for a traveling book wagon in Vermont.

Miss Cook explained, however, that many of these libraries were so small as to be housed in post offices or private houses, in which case there were no regular library hours. Therefore the traveling book wagon is often an inspiration to the librarians as well as the community. In sections where there are no public libraries, the people are glad, in return for the use of the books, to return them to the department by parcel post.

### Co-operative Book Buying

Vermont, according to Miss Cook, is the only state in the country which has tried out co-operative book buying, an association having been formed for the purpose of carrying out the project. Jackets of the books are made into posters and these are sent on a month in advance to advertise the new collection. Not only is the plan working out advantageously from an economic standpoint, but has been a means of overcoming petty jealousies between towns.

Mrs. S. Moses, librarian of the Burlington (Vermont) Public Library, predicted the advent of a library airplane soon, with all the New England states co-operating.

The most important trend in modern literature, according to Prof. Arthur Wallace Peach of Norwich University, who spoke on "Cross Currents in Contemporary Literature," is the passing of Puritan tradition and influence, which culminated in the work of such writers as Hawthorne and Longfellow.

The old attitude, according to Prof. Peach, was one of negation, while today is an age of affirmations. This difference he exemplified in the contrast between the adage, "Keep Off the Grass," and the suggestion, "Why Not Use the Side Walk?"

### Children's Work

Whether or not children should read books for credit was the principal topic of discussion at the round table of children's librarians yesterday afternoon.

Miss Adeline B. Zachert of the State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., championed the reward system, saying that thus children would read books that would not be read in any other way. Miss Zachert mentioned incidents of the interest mothers took in the plan, and that they would come all awarded, up to see the certificates

awarded.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, children's librarian of the New York Public Library, on the other hand, disapproved the credit system of reading. It puts a barrier between the reader and the book and destroys the sense of adventure the child has in discovering something for himself, she said.

Miss Julia Carter of the New Haven Public Library condemned the system too as taking the joy out of reading. Moreover it often happens that a child who reads two books gets more out of them than one who reads six.

### Dinner to Miss Hewins

What at first was planned as a small dinner by Connecticut librarians in honor of Miss Caroline M. Hewins, who for 50 years has been librarian of the Hartford Public Library, developed last night into an occasion in which the whole convention joined to pay homage to this woman pioneer in library work. Miss Hewins was the first librarian in the country to take an active interest in library work with children, and long before this was a recognized part of library work, Miss Hewins would visit the children in the parks and tenements in order to interest them in the reading of good books.

The toastmistress on this occasion was Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian at the Boston Public Library. Not only were personal tributes paid to Miss Hewins, but letters from librarians all over the country were sent in testifying to the high regard in which she is held. "It is only by making good things interesting that we can combat the cheap and tawdry," said McGregor Jenkins in speaking last evening on

214 budget for the coming year. Among the several enlargements of the local program will be the establishment, on Sept. 1, of a new department of vocational guidance and employment.

Officers of the board of directors and the board of control have been re-elected as follows: Arthur S. Johnson, president; Albert H. Curtis, first vice-president; William C. Chick, second vice-president; Ernest Lovering, treasurer; Francis P. Luce, recording secretary, and William E. Adams, general secretary.

### MUSEUM DISPLAYS INSECT EXHIBIT

Cambridge Tries to Direct  
Child Interest

"Summer Insects" or "Who's Who in the Six-Legs" is the title of a summer exhibit installed in the Cambridge Public Library by the Cambridge Museum for Children. Although the museum is closed during the long summer vacation of the schools, it is doing more each year to direct the children's interest in outdoor things.

The children are set to puzzling, observing and experimenting. Summer riddles are given them to be answered in the fall. It is in accordance with this idea that this summer's exhibit was assembled. It is intended primarily for the city boy who wants to turn his riddle into a summer hobby. The exhibit consists of some of the commoner butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, beetles, dragonflies and so on.

### PUBLIC CONTROL OF "EL" URGED

Mr. Jackson Opposes Change  
in Policy

Continued public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company was advocated by James F. Jackson, chairman of the Board of Public Trustees, before the special legislative committee which has been appointed to consider the future of the road and to make recommendations to the next session of the Legislature. The first meeting of the committee since it was reorganized was held yesterday.

The trustees believe that public control under the law of 1918 with additional legislation to provide for capital expenditures to make the service what it should be, is preferable to public ownership," Mr. Jackson said. He proposed that an issue of bonds be authorized amounting to \$20,000,000 in the next 10 years and that no further increase in bonds be permitted until a similar amount of stock had been subscribed. Another suggestion was that the State subscribe for a special kind of stock to be issued by the road as an agent for all places served by the railway. But it was believed this would not be favorably received by the public.

A final bit of advice by Mr. Jackson was for legislation extending public control to the Boston Elevated Railway. This might bring the common stock to a market value which would permit an issue of such stock and contingent on this an equivalent issue of bonds.

### TEXTILE MILLS TAX ISSUE IS SETTLED

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24 (AP)—A compromise settlement for \$1,055,340 of claims for abatement of municipal taxes levied in 1921, 1922 and 1923 on 39 textile corporations was announced yesterday by Mayor George E. Tabor. The mill had protested that the method of determining the value of the plants and equipment resulted in excessive assessments.

The Legislature at the last session authorized a loan of \$1,000,000 to enable the city to make the abatements. The matter will be referred to a meeting of the municipal finance committee next Monday when formal steps to float the loan will be taken.

### BOSTON "Y" PLANNING VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Expansion of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on the Yerger in the Hillside makes the need for additional endowments urgent, the board of directors has announced, following its election of officers and approval of a \$1,206-

Tele. Orange 6358. William Orr, Manager

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### International Kiwanis So Regard Memorial Erected to Late President

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

IT WAS a dull November afternoon and the rain was falling in a cold drizzle. Inside the railway station it was dirty and uncomfortable enough and the trains were noisy in their passage out and in. The usual crowd was wandering back and forth looking rather dim in the half light. What were they thinking, what were they doing this mass of humanity that turned always to the passer-by an impudent smile?

There were three-quarters of an hour to wait, so the writer turned into a waiting room and sat by a tiny fire. Presently a deep voice was heard. It was a man that stood in the doorway. "Is there any woman here," he asked, "who would take care of a child for a quarter of an hour till I come back?" Out of some recess the attendant in charge of the waiting room emerged, and came forward, and the man placed in her arms a cripple boy.

At the appointed time he returned and asked for the child, and the woman looked at his unusual height, at his broad shoulders and vigorous frame and said, "Oh, no!" She not only did not believe him, but said, "no relation of mine at all!" There was a pause, then answering the unasked question he said with a compassionate smile, "I do this sort of work in my spare time—not for payment. I do it for the Master's sake." And he and the boy were gone.

At the appointed time he returned and asked for the child, and the woman looked at his unusual height, at his broad shoulders and vigorous frame and said, "Oh, no!" She not only did not believe him, but said, "no relation of mine at all!" There was a pause, then answering the unasked question he said with a compassionate smile, "I do this sort of work in my spare time—not for payment. I do it for the Master's sake." And he and the boy were gone.

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## CITY EXPANSION TREND VISIONED

New American Type Forecast at Real Estate Boards Convention

DETROIT, Mich., June 24 (Special)—A vision of a new type of American city was presented to the eighteenth convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here by Dr. William L. Bailey, professor of sociology at Northwestern University. Approximately 450 real estate men, including representatives of every state in the Union and every province in Canada are here. In outlining important changes in the organization, nature and growth of American cities, Dr. Bailey said:

"America is developing a new type of city, more spacious than has ever existed in the world's history. Adequately suburbanized cities, merging gradually into countrysides, regionally organized about them as true metropolitan centers—this is the formula for the new real estate era. Los Angeles, with greater area than New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia combined, indicates a growing American ideal. And American cities are

## AMERICAN EXPORTS FILL TRAIN EVERY 7 MINUTES

This Year's Total Will Exceed 1924 Banner Record of \$8,200,000,000 Which Was Double That for 1913,

Steel Head Tells Convention

SEATTLE, June 24 (P)—While the foreign trade of the United States last year passed all previous records in volume, this year gives promise of exceeding it. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told the National Foreign Trade convention today. Mr. Farrell is also chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

The volume of American exports and imports for the calendar year 1924, Mr. Farrell said, was \$3,160,000,000, tonnage and aggregate value, more than \$8,000,000,000. To give an idea of the magnitude of the volume, he said that if the tonnage could be handled in a day through any one port, it would require a 50-car freight train every seven minutes during the entire 24 hours to clear the docks.

"The figures for our foreign trade for 1924," the speaker continued, "represent a growth of production and enterprise in the United States that is cause for satisfaction. It was very nearly double that for 1913, the last year before the war, whether measured by value or by quantity.

### War Effects Disappear

"The war stimulated activities and injected an element of violent fluctuations; with a period of apparent but fictitious, increase, from which, I think it is safe to say, we have now recovered, so that the growth shown in the last three years may be compared, with reason, to the development during the ten-year period prior to the war."

Mr. Farrell expressed the view that the foreign trade trend was favorable and steadily upward, but that there are bound to be fluctuations which will affect, more or less seriously, various factors of it. Generally speaking, he said, we have the productive capacity in this country to enable us to maintain a considerable larger overseas commerce than we now enjoy, which is one of the chief factors influencing us toward foreign trade.

"If we are to have our productive capacity increased," said Mr. Farrell, "we must be able to sell substantially all we produce at fairly remunerative prices. Export prices, however, are determined by competition in foreign markets. Therefore, it behoves us to keep our production costs at the lowest possible level through resourcefulness in the use of mechanical devices, in the utilization of every possible improvement in facilities for production and economy in overseas distribution."

"We can produce; we can sell, and we have done fairly well in meeting foreign competition, even in periods, like the moment of exception, severely. Neither we nor other people can sell if we cannot find markets which have the power to buy. That is one respect in which the American exporting manufacturer has advantage over all others. He has a market of enormous capacity at home, almost always capable of absorbing the chief part of his output, thereby enabling him to reduce unit cost through increased production."

"There is an impression widely prevalent among Americans, that Europe has been a purchaser only of our raw materials, but even a casual examination of the detailed Government reports will show that

three times as expansive as cities of corresponding populations elsewhere."

Dr. Bailey pointed out another point in the growth of cities where the community unit is not as formerly, the central city and its suburbs, but the central city and its entire surrounding region. As an example he gave Detroit, where the territory for nearly 100 miles around the city is part of the Detroit metropolitan area.

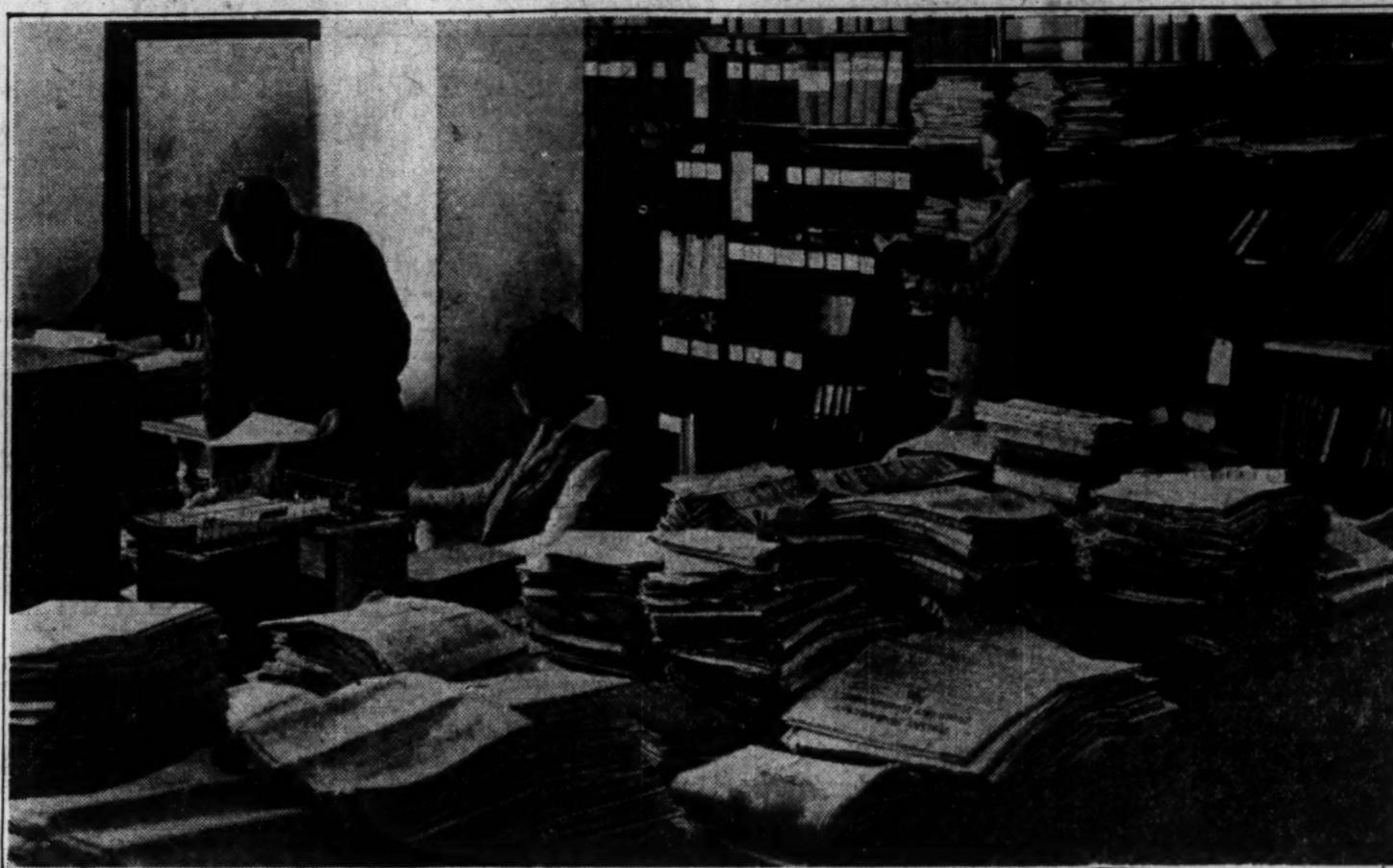
Charles G. Edwards of New York, president of the association, said its work and the meeting of the delegates was to raise the personal standards of the men in the business of real estate. In line with this thought he pointed out that educational real estate programs have been installed in 180 cities and 60 universities.

Technical discussions of the various phases of the business of real estate occupied today's session. The convention was divided into eight groups: brokers, mortgage and finance, co-operative apartment, home builders, subdividers, farm land, industrial property, realtor secretaries, and property management division.

The co-operative apartment group passed several hours inspecting this class of homes in Detroit.

The registration committee announced that the Detroit meeting is the largest convention in the history of the National Association.

## Busy Corner of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University



Newspapers, War Orders, Proclamations, Posters, Pamphlets, Various Official Documents, Conference Proceedings and Other Materials Bearing on the World War. Come to the Hoover War Library From Belligerent and Neutral Countries Alike. In the Case of the Chief Powers, Files of One Official Newspaper and Two Opposition, One Representing the Right Wing, the Other the Left, Are Preserved.

## The Library

### An International Workshop of History

Stanford University, Calif.  
Special Correspondence

THE Hoover War Library at Leeland Stanford Jr. University is an historical workshop. The facilities it offers to American students for historical research on the period of the World War and reconstruction are duplicated nowhere in the world, and are unique in one respect. The Musée de la Guerre, which is now

the property of the French Republic.

The library was founded in 1919 with funds provided by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. In five years, under the direction of Dr. Ephraim D. Adams, professor of history, it acquired more than 125,000 items, half of which, being either unprinted or out of print, are irreplacable.

In 1924 Mr. Hoover gave the library a permanent endowment, which is now administered by a body of directors under the chairmanship of Dr. Adams. An estimate of the scope and value of the library can best be given in a description of the various sections into which it has been organized for the benefit of research

### Publications of Societies

Consequently the Hoover War Library supplements its collection of official documents with the collections of the publications of the historical societies of every nation. Although there are now thousand societies in a score of countries have sent their documents to Stanford, the work of gathering society publications is as yet only half accomplished.

Documents concerning the Washington Conference, the League of Nations, the Paris Peace Conference, and a number of other international bodies have been gathered with unusual care. During the Paris Conference Dr. Adams called upon all the national delegations in order to obtain from them copies of the documents they were using in presenting their claims. This collection of "delegation propaganda" numbers about 2000 titles.

### Personal Memorabilia

The manuscript collection of the Hoover War Library calls for the acquisition of all the important official documents of every nation of the world throughout the war period and the period of reconstruction following the war. Three-fourths of this material has already come to Stanford. The collection includes not only documents which were made public, but also many official papers which were not intended for circulation outside of the Government offices.

The value of this collection to Stanford is greatly enhanced by the presence, in the general library of the university, of an unusually large number of pre-war official documents, 35,000 in all. The German series runs from 1870, the French from 1789, the Canadian from 1868, the American from the early days of the Republic, and the British from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Moreover, many pre-war files of official statistical publications have been deposited with the general library by the Food Research Institute, and certain important collections of pre-war state papers—those of Russia since 1649, of Finland since 1907, Bulgaria since 1892, and

Mayor Joseph M. Grise will open the program with an address Monday morning. Meetings will be conducted daily until Friday. Ruth Sherburne, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association, will be one of the principal speakers. Addresses will be given by Prof. Elmer Berry of Springfield College, Prof. Adele Patterson of Rhode Island State College, John P. Whalen, physical director of Holoke schools; Dr. Carl Schrader, director of physical education of the State Department of Education, and Roland Eshjorson, director of physical education for the Lawrence schools.

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The Improvement is the laying of Travertine Floors on our street levels; the Event is the offering of very special values in summer merchandise to lower stocks and so make way for the workmen.

Works in the French language... 10,000 Works in the English language... 10,000 Works in the German language... 7,000 Works in the Russian language... 12,000 Works in the Flemish language... 6,000 Works in the Italian language... 1,500 Works in other languages... 4,000

phet collection is shown by the following figures (approximate):

Works in the French language... 10,000 Works in the English language... 10,000 Works in the German language... 7,000 Works in the Russian language... 12,000 Works in the Flemish language... 6,000 Works in the Italian language... 1,500 Works in other languages... 4,000

In addition to the main divisions into which the library is classified, certain special collections have been kept intact. Most important among these are the library of A. H. Fried, the distinguished international jurist of Vienna, and the library of the British Ministry of Information. The last named consists of the propaganda material, pro-British and anti-British, which was actually used in directing British propaganda activities all over the world. This library came to Stanford as a gift of the British Government.

Through the efforts of Dr. Frank A. Golder, the library has probably the best collection in the world on the Russian Revolution. This includes both pro- and anti-revolutionary material, gathered by Dr. Golder for two years prior to 1921 along the Russian border, and after 1921 in Russia.

The Hoover War Library, viewed as a whole, can be described as an international archive, comparable in importance to the archives of a great state, combined with a library of books selected by scholars for the use of scholars.

It constitutes, as Dr. Charles H. Haskins of Harvard declared to the American Historical Association at New Haven, a most convincing illustration of the ability of American scholars to overcome the material obstacles to research in European fields; it is one of the significant achievements of American universities in the last decade.

CHILDREN'S CLASSES AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Classes in English, French, social sciences and mathematics, composed of children from the seventh through the twelfth grades, will be conducted in connection with certain courses in education during the Harvard Summer School from July 6 to Aug. 15. There will be two classes in English, one for junior high school pupils and one for senior high school pupils; and the classes in mathematics, French and social sciences are intended for children who have just completed the seventh or eighth grades.

These classes, which are open to boys and girls, offer opportunity for summer study under expert teachers without charge except for a fee to pay cost of materials. The classes are not intended primarily for pupils who are backward or deficient in school work. A pupil may register for not more than two classes. Applications for enrollment may be made to the dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

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## Musical Events—Books—News of Art

## The Latvian Choir in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 9  
TO TAKE a choir on tour is so formidable an undertaking, so great a tour de force (if one may be forgiven), that the Latvian choir in London is a visitant choir is a notable feature, even in a season like the present, when the "foreign invasion" seems to be at its height. The Latvian Choir (which last concert was reported some weeks ago) is having a tremendous success. One hopes the choir enjoys it as much as the audiences enjoy the concerts that follow each other in rapid succession.

The Latvian National Choir is a later arrival. Founded five years ago by Theodor Reiter, director of the Latvian National Opera at Riga, it has sung there, and also in Finland, Estonia, and Lithuania, with much success. Now he has taken it on tour to Stockholm, Copenhagen, London, and Berlin. Larger than the Cossack Choir, and consisting of 55 voices (mixed) as against 35 (male), this choir has a timbre altogether different. Where the Cossacks have soft depths of sonorous tone, the Latvians have a bright, firm quality that would ring far and wide in the open air. Where the Cossacks are trained soldiers every inch, the Latvians have the clean accomplishment and energy of good athletes. Where the Cossacks exhibit strong temperament, the Latvians display a cheery temper. Where the Cossacks achieve wonderful soft effects, the Latvians are loud compared to them.

## Terrific Fortissimos

But in this they agree—that both can sing terrific fortissimos. The Cossacks too loud in a small hall, the Latvians too loud in a large one, and Hyde Park might be a compromise. Let us hope that they will meet them! At their concert in Queen's Hall on May 28 a distant position certainly was desirable. From there one could enjoy the sudden fortissimos, as sharp as the stroke of a knife, in which the Latvians (as well as the Cossacks) seem to specialize. Strange that though the Russian Empire has fallen apart this shared ideal of a common art should yet link the separate races. Is music one of the best means for restoring understanding and goodwill in Europe?

The Latvians probably think so, since the avowed object of their tour is to acquaint other countries with the beautiful songs of Latvia.

It was a little disappointing to find that their music was not more distinctively national at the concert.

Nominally everything was national—part-songs by Vitolis, Melingalis,

Zalitis, Darzins and others, with folk-song arrangements to finish off with. But the "composed" things off

not often show much originality. Occasionally a piece would exhibit poetic force—as in "Bikeris Mironu Sali" (Zalitis) or "The King and the Little Mushroom" (Vitolis), but more often the music lapsed into the tameress of the Victorian-German part-song. One song started with a strong reminiscence of Wesley's "Aurelia." Moreover, the structural proportions were imperfect—songs sometimes seemed to end in the middle. Only in the folk music did one savor a national idiom, vivid with rhythm and color.

## The Art of Encores

Foreign choirs understand the art of encores to a nicely. When they do not give too much. When they do complicate, they spring a surprise. The Don Cossacks danced. The Latvians sang the British National Anthem with great dignity, and did not by its execution slight rebuke the efforts of many a British crowd. But was the printer right after all—at least in his judgment if not in his obedience? One is inclined to think he was, the more so as the French songs were not all interesting.

In Mr. Lowther's singing of the old Italian songs there was much to like, and his rendering of French music is equally polished and refined. In Schumann's "Dichterliebe" calls for more than polish, and though Mr. Lowther sang the songs carefully and conscientiously, he reduced them all to one common denominator of cultivated melancholy. M. M. S.

## A Comparative Exhibition

Philadelphia, June 20  
Special Correspondence

AN EDUCATIONAL program which shall present to the public the intimate relation of American culture to that of Europe, and which shall point out by actual comparison the influence of English and European art upon contemporary American masters from the period of colonization to the present, has been launched by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Philadelphia through an exhibition of portraits and miniatures by masters of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries held in the large room of the association's new building.

The room itself reflects the quiet and dignified culture of that earlier England, and grants a setting unusually appropriate for the fine old portraits which hang upon its walls. For some time Albert Rosenthal, chairman of the art committee, has been working out a plan whereby the art resources of the country, when least used by individuals or organizations, might be placed at the disposal of the general public. Among the smaller arts there is a lively art circle. Collectors are traveling abroad, and dealers are also replenishing their stock against the exigencies of another season. Building upon this assumption, Mr. Rosenthal has interested both dealers and private collectors, who are co-operating with him in exhibiting to the general public of Philadelphia, in a center frequented by thousands who might never penetrate an art gallery, some of the fine masterpieces of early American and of English art.

Behind the movement, also, runs

the endeavor to demonstrate the unity of aesthetic thought which binds together the English-speaking peoples, and to reveal through this comparative exhibition the debt of American portraitists to their English predecessors and contemporaries.

The collection contains, among many works of distinction, portraits

women in touch with the work of the association. It contains a complete history of every picture, with bits of interesting information about the people thus immortalized by the painter's brush, biographical sketches

sociation, will be open day and evening.

Something of the debt of the New World to the Old may be felt in the handling of portraiture. There is among the English portraits an elegance, an elegance felt but, rarely, in the more rugged characterizations of Americans and pictures, as if the England of the late eighteenth century were steeped in the lavish brilliance of aristocracy, while America still clung to calicos.

There is an elegant simplicity, a spontaneity of handling about "Mrs. Inchbald, the Actress," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, or "Honorable Mrs. Barrington," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, about "Mrs. Haythorne" by George Romney, or the opulent and dashing "Duke of York" by Lawrence, for which one may seek in vain in the chaste and gentle primness of Charles Willson Peale's "Portrait of a Lady" or in the more sophisticated "Luise Grey" by Gilbert Stuart, painted by John F. Braun, president of the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

It is rather in the portrait of "Miss Adela Deewe" by Thomas Baily, and in Benjamin West's portrait of himself painting his wife, that one may sense the greater imaginative spontaneity of the English influence.

There is a soft elegance in the Sully painting, as if the angularity of pioneer days were giving place to a culture less hardened by circumstances.

The linking of the early culture of the American colonies and the mother country is fittingly memorialized in the fact that Benjamin West, great American master, became president of the Royal Academy, and it is his work together with that of his contemporaries and immediate successors which creates for American art traditions an English background, especially as applied to portraiture.

What America owes both to England and to France in the realm of landscape painting is the next step in the art history of the country.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association hopes to set forth in its second exhibition.

"This educational movement," says Albert Rosenthal, "is but the beginning of what we purpose to make a nation-wide program which shall be sponsored by organizations of young men and women who, in a com-

pany of the artists, and other intimate data, thus weaving about the exhibition the lure of intimacy and creating even for the casual visitor an atmosphere of friendship and a resulting appreciation for the portraits upon the walls.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Life of Sainte-Beuve

Sainte-Beuve, a biography, by Lewis Freeman Mott. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

PROFESSOR MOTT, who teaches English at the College of the City of New York, is known already for his full life of Renan.

His new book on another great Frenchman follows the method practiced in its predecessor. There is a plethora of fact. The epoch is examined in detail. The environment, both social and personal, is presented elaborately and with care.

The result is that we are able to follow the development of the man from his very birth through his most active days and into his last years. Nothing, seemingly, is too insignificant for attention; quotation is generous; the writer tries to see in, about and all round his subject.

Outwardly, the fruit of this meticulousness is an impressive tome; inwardly, a packed narrative that demands application, patience and even pertinacity. To be sure, the professor has made the work somewhat easier by prefixing to each chapter a summary in smaller type. Moreover, his biography is intended, not for the merely pleasant reading that too often disappears but for the more careful reference of the student and investigator. In this, rather than in the making of an attractive narrative, the writer succeeds.

"From his youth," he reminds us, "when he first came to Paris as a schoolboy, to his last days, Sainte-Beuve was in the midst of every intellectual movement of his time. He belonged to the staff of the *Globe*, considered by Goethe the most interesting group in Europe; he was Victor Hugo's closest friend and a mainstay of the Romantics; he was a Saint-Simonian, a revolutionist, an intimate of Lamennais, of Chateaubriand and Madame Récamier, and of countless other famous people."

Then he shut himself up to write his *Lundis*, and when he emerged he was the center of every new circle. Princess Mathilde, Renan, Taine, Gautier, Flaubert and the Goncourts. There was, indeed, not a single dis-

## FROM THE GERMAN BOOK EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO



Ferdinand Hodler's Portrait, "Old Man." Reproduced From the Privately Printed Notes on the Exhibition of This Year.

## Among the Tsarist Exiles

Undaunted Exiles, by Eugenia S. Bumgardner. Staunton, Va.: The McClure Company. \$1.50.

A GILDED impression of the Kremlin on the cover of this volume intimates that the "undaunted exiles" are Russians, from which we anticipate, though perhaps without justification, some account of the conspiracy of imperialists, scattered about the four continents, patiently awaiting the hour when Tsardom shall come to its own again. But Miss Bumgardner does not attempt so ambitious a venture, contenting herself with the story of those Tsarists, comprising mainly the remnants of Denikin's and Wrangel's "White" troops, who between March, 1920, and July, 1923, found themselves stranded and desolate in Constantinople and Galatipoli.

When Denikin collapsed in March, 1920, and Wrangel eight months later, the world in general soon forgot all about them. Their political significance was past. Like defeated chessmen, they were off the board. But what was to become of their armies? Russia was closed to them. Other countries were too preoccupied with their own problems to give them shelter. Only Constantinople, for the time being a political no-

man's land, could give them soil to stand on. But it had little else to give: no clothing, no employment, no food.

However, what the world forgets, the charitably disposed frequently remember. American and French relief was quickly on the scene.

Czechoslovakia took over some 1500 students, who were shipped to Paris, where they were given some "wards." Bulgaria some students, Serbia some workers. But 50,000 remained until July, 1923, when the Lausanne conference apportioned them all among the various countries.

Interested in Everything In this volume, which is partly made up of reprints from her published articles, Miss Bumgardner sets forth the fruits of her labors: journalistic and humanitarian, at Constantinople during the critical months of the exile. Turning her experience with the American Relief Administration to good account, she is interested in everything and questions everybody, jotting down the results as interviews or anecdotes. Meeting a distinguished exile, she asks: "Princess, will you tell me a little of yourself and of what it has meant to be a refugee?" "Certainly, my dear," comes the gracious reply, "I am a refugee." And there follows a story of Bolshevik outrages, flight, and a precarious livelihood by making ikons and hats.

Most of the Russians approached by Miss Bumgardner, whether army officers, professors or scions of noble houses, are in a state of extreme privation, though accepting their plight with characteristic Russian patience and resignation. One former officer of the Tsar's yacht, asked to "tell something of the Tsar and Tsarina" — Miss Bumgardner, one gathers, is fully alive to the news value of titbits about the Imperial

Court — replied: "Madame, the life of the Tsar and Tsarina on their yacht was private, not official. Nothing that occurred there shall ever be discussed by me." The loyal officer was then waiter depending entirely on tips for remuneration.

Vivacious and Journalistic But there was another type of Russian, less resigned, more active, with whom the author is frequently thrown. In fact, men and women have said that if there were representatives of the exile community to be preserved, something constructive must be done, and who promptly set to work on the necessary plans. There was Madame Jecouline, who wrote to every European Government asking them to take batches of students, and in a great measure succeeded in her quest. There was Bountikoff, who organized symphony concerts and so kept the zeal for art afame. And there was, above all, the attractive figure of Bonin and Bonin, a novelist, still assuming full responsibility for their troops in their predicament, always busy with the welfare of the men, helping them to find employment in Serbian construction works.

Miss Bumgardner's work is vivacious and journalistic. She handles the mass of new and interesting material at her disposal in businesslike fashion, proving herself an adept at the quick-fire anecdote.

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King of the Black Isles, by J. U. Nicolson. Chicago: Pascal Covici, publisher.

The Regularization of Employment, by Charles Major. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Rosalie, by Charles Major. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Man's Life on Earth, by Samuel Christian Schnecko. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

Georgian Stories, 1923, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Three Books Worthy of the Weather

New Writings by William Hesketh, collected by F. F. Howe (Martin Secker, 7s. 6d.; Dial, \$2.50).

The Common Reader, by Virginia Woolf (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.; Harcourt, Brace, \$2).

The Negro and His Songs, by Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson (University of North Carolina, \$3).

## A Philosophy of Education

An Essay Towards the Philosophy of Education, by Charlotte M. Mason. London: Kegan Paul, 1s. 6d. net.

T. MASON, the founder in England in 1887 of the Parents' National Educational Union, to the subject to which her life had been devoted, has just been published by her executors. Some will doubtless carp at the title of a "philosophy" of education. Some will say, and with justice, that there is much repetition. The book has been printed without thorough revision and compression; no doubt the executors were guided more by respect and esteem than by hard-headed business considerations.

Some of the pundits will say, as they have said in the past, that Miss Mason's ideal is practicable only for children of the well-to-do. They will be overlooking the fact, more than once repeated by her, that though her ideas were in the first instance conceived for home education in better class families, they were afterward applied most successfully for several years in the elementary school of a mining village in one of England's most backward counties. Since the foundation of the P. N. E. U. in 1887, her methods have been increasingly adopted until today they are practiced in more than 300 elementary schools, as well as in many homes and private schools.

Our efforts in education, says Miss Mason, turn upon the conception we form of thought, "the theory which has filtered through to most teachers implies the out-of-date notion of the development of faculties, a notion which itself rests on the axiom that thought is no more than a function of the brain. This latter in its turn is the cause of the scanty curricula provided in most of our

schools and of the fatal standpoint that it does not matter what a child learns, but only how he learns it."

What we want is a philosophy of education which, admitting that thought alone appeals to mind, that thought begets thought, shall relate to their proper subsidiary places all those sensory and motor activities which are supposed to afford intellectual as well as physical training.

The chief function of education is an establishment of such ways of thinking in children as shall issue in good and youthful living, clear thinking, aesthetic enjoyment, and above all in the religious life."

Miss Mason says in effect: Build on the innate desire of the child for knowledge. Do away with marks and prizes, which arouse only wrong desires such as avarice and vanity. Have no fear that the literary language of good books will be a stumbling-block: "a delight in literary form would appear to be native to children until their present method of producing lethargy as an led to the explanation. As a single reading becomes the tradition, attention will increase, subject matter will be better remembered and at the same time the question of discipline will solve itself."

The system secures attention, interest, concentration without effort on the part of teacher or taught, and children thus educated have responded in a surprising way, developing capacity, character, initiative, and a sense of responsibility. Outsiders have been astonished at the results so obtained, and pupils at schools adopting the system fully showed a perceptible increase in capacity within a very short time.

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## "The Peasants" Concluded

The Peasants, Part IV, Summer, by Ladislas St. Raymond. New York: A. A. Knopf. \$2.50.

WITH the publication of "Summer," Raymond's epic of the seasons in Poland comes to an end. The last of the tetralogy offers few additional points for comment. Here, as in the preceding volumes, is a wealth of description, a painter's vision of the changing landscape and a playwright's interest in the characters as types, as well as a wealth of the riotous savagery speech. Here, too, the slow procession of events and the detailed preoccupation with the inanimate surroundings.

Yet at the close, Raymond's epic does manage to catch something of the original sweep. As mere plot, the tale could have been told, of course, in a single volume. In the beginning, eager for the action, the author rushed into his story with the zest of all creative beginnings. Midway, however, it seems that he must have discovered his error; at least, the middle sections reveal a relative absence of event; there is more painting, no to speak, than drama. At the end, on the other hand, released from the necessity of padding — and we may use that word, however well Raymond has written these passages — he thus able to wind up in a blaze of glory.

The Fate of Yagna

This is not to say that description is absent from "Summer"; things, however, move on to their predetermined end, Boryna, the old husband of the careless Yagna, has passed on, behind him a group of admirers, contend, each in his own way, for the woman's hand. She herself is in

the power of the one pure sentiment that has come to her checked career — a fondness for a local man of the cloth. Naturally, when this comes to the ears of his parents, Yagna is denounced as a beast of prey, as a thing unclean. Retribution follows fast. Deserted at last by those whom she will not have, not good enough for the one man who could redeem her, she is run out of the village, and her days on the road begin.

There are bitter interludes illustrative of the Russian rule. Thus the villagers supposedly are to vote on the erection and the policy of a school. Not only are they browbeaten into voting for the desires of the bureaucratic government, but it later appears that the plans for the school had been made and approved by the officials long before the villagers had the opportunity to vote.

A Good Book

In all, a "Summer" of a crude peasant and a crude land rather than the season sung by poets and yearned for by the proprietors of the beach resorts. Of the tetralogy as a whole one may repeat the tentative opinion expressed upon the appearance of the opening volume. It is a highly interesting performance, but by no means a masterpiece of the first class. It is, however, well worth reading. Beyond a doubt it is too long. Grant these points, and you have none the less a work not without a strong appeal to those who are attracted to the soil and to its people. It would be interesting now, as a contrast, to read the novel of Raymond's that deals with the industrial life of his nation.

## More Georgian Stories

Georgian Stories, 1923. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

THIS third anthology of English short stories discloses the qualities and the shortcomings of its predecessors. The short story, of course, has lagged in England behind other forms of literary expression. The early Kipling is the great exception, and there are several men and women now producing some interesting work, but, generally, British writers have yet to develop the technique that distinguishes the best short stories of France, America and Russia.

Evidence of this early stage of growth is to be seen in the preoccupation of many English short story writers with tales of mystery, dread and the supernatural. Yet it should be said that some of those who work in this milieu work remarkably well. For example, there is much to be learned in I. S. Hargrave's development of his plot toward an escapable tragedy in "The Island" and brilliant atmospheric background and technical proficiency in Osbert Sitwell's "The Greeting." Richard Hughes' "The Ghost" is economical and effective, but belongs to the O. Henry surprise-ending school.

Not always the best of an author's recent work is here presented. C. E. Montague (though we read with avidity anything from his pen) is included in his "Fairy Particles" better stories than "In Hanging Goule." Alice Huxley had other and finer work in the volume that contained "Little Mexican."

There are other stories, amusing or laborious or trivial; but we have no hesitation in declaring that the most compelling achievement in the book is F. Tennyson Jesse's "Baker's Fury." Here we turn our backs on the fine writing, on mere cleverness, on all boxes of tricks, and find a sincere study of the effect of pseudo-religious emotion on the mentality

of an untrained girl in a cold, harsh region of the English countryside.

It is not a pleasant story, but it carries in ruthlessly compressed form a sense of inevitable faithfulness to setting and character that places it securely among the finest works of the short story art in English. L. A. S.

## FROM "COMUS"

Comus, a Food Supply of New England, edited by Arthur W. Gilbert. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Playwrights of the New American Theater, by Thomas H. Dickinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Political and Social History of the United States, 1828-1925, by Arthur M. Schlesinger. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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Political and Social History

## THE HOME FORUM

## Why Poetry Holds Its Field

CERTAIN aesthetic generalizations are repeated so often that they come to be accepted without question, even by those who have never investigated the grounds on which they rest. One such is that descriptive poetry is one of the poorest kinds of poetry.

Just what is the objection to descriptive poetry, and why has it for so long been assigned so low an estate? The classic discussion of the question—the one, perhaps, that first introduced it into criticism—is to be found in Lessing's remarkable little book, "Laocoön: or, On the Limits of Painting and Poetry" (1766); and one may find there, and in Professor Irving Babbitt's "The New Laocoön," an exhaustive treatment of the subject with many admirable illustrations. The two books form a stimulating introduction to the theory of art, but they may be read side by side and thoughtfully, and one may even skeptically. Their central idea, however, is simple and easily comprehended. It is that each of the arts can accomplish certain results and achieve certain effects better than can any of the others, and that for one art to intrude upon the special province of another is for it to court failure. Lessing's contention is that the plastic arts, such as sculpture and painting, are static or incapable of movement as objects at rest; while the rhythmic or time arts, such as music and poetry, are dynamic or active, and therefore able to represent motion. The perfect description, he intimates, is a painting, because it can offer to the eye an object or a scene all at once, with its parts and their arrangement clearly visible; but the perfect description in poetry is a series of successive images, each of which is a picture in itself, and which, when joined together, form a picture in the mind of the reader.

Otherwise, he is content to call her "Helen of the beautiful hair," just as he speaks of "gray-eyed Athena," and as Virgil, imitating his method, speaks of Dido merely as "the beautiful." ♦ ♦ ♦

Painting, poetry and music may be graphically represented as three intersecting circles. Each includes some territory in common with the others, and yet each has some territory peculiarly its own. When poetry tries to do what either painting or music can do better, it is threatening with decadence. If it degenerates into mere sound, it may please us for a while by its dingle, but not for long. The resources of music in the realm of tone are so much richer that poetry cannot compete. If it tries to do so, it becomes what Stoddard called "sublimated Mother Goose," tiring in its monotony. If, on the other hand, it emulates the successes of painting in vividly presenting objects or scenes, it will as surely fail, because word-painting cannot, in this field, compete with the painting in pigments.

It had of late been a popular academic discussion whether the field of poetry is limited, and may be wholly usurped by painting and music. In time it will have no field of its own. But it is the kind of discussion that can exist at all only on theoretical grounds. A single example is sufficient to show its futility. There are many things, even in the limited field of presentation, that poetry alone can do. Here is an example—an isolated line that popped into my head for no reason whatever, but that will serve as well as another to show how even in description poetry can transcend both painting and music:

As the many-wintered crow that leads the clangling rookery home.

It is only one of a multitude of poetic lines that accomplish something that neither painting nor music can even attempt. What painter could give that picture? Even if he could suggest the scene—which is doubtful—he could hardly suggest the noise. A modern musical composer might conceivably suggest the noise of the clangling rookery, but could do nothing with the many-wintered crow.

Again, when Homer wishes to show us how Aspidemmon the clad "was lessing," the marks the king don his attire, selected by place, in our presence: his soft tunics, his large cloak, his beautiful sandals, and his sword. Then he is ready, and seizes his sceptre. We see the garments whilst the poet depicts the act of dressing. Another would have described them in detail, down to the smallest fringe, and we should have seen nothing of the action.

Again, when Homer uses a hundred lines in describing the shield of

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## The Travelers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alicia, home from strange lands. Comes sweetly in to cheer my day. She tells of Italy and France. With all their old and foreign ways.

She says the ship was full of friends: London bore, but Paris gay; That she bought quantities of clothes. Yes, she did hate to come away!

I stay at home and tend my task. But through the day my soul I send On journeys over singing seas. Where mountains round deep valleys bend.

I know the hidden midnight ways. Of perilous cities, mute and gone. Alicia talks of Bariots— She brings me back from Babylon.

Catherine Shoemaker,

## The High Woods of Trinidad

So prodigal in the tropic is the growth of all things green that if the good folk of Port of Spain were to march out of their town on a certain day and not come back again until five years had passed, they would find the place lost in jungle, the familiar streets blocked with undergrowth, the tram-lines faint streaks in the moss, and the church hidden beneath creepers.

A drift of luxuriant green, some hollow deep, covers the whole island, silting up the valleys, making the ravines, and bridging over each smaller river so that it creeps through the shadows like a snake. A social lot, these purple grackles, thousand of them strung across a long run of wind. Thousands of them beating the airways with quick wing-jerks, spinning down the currents of the wind.

There is much here that the painter could convey, but even more that he could not. We may say that such Imagism lies nearer the painting boundary of poetry than the musical boundary, but is still well within the poetical field. Let us take some lines in an older manner from R. W. Dixon, who was often an Imagist without knowing it:

The feathers of the willow are here; of them grow yellow above the swelling stream; And ragged are the bushes, And rusty now the rushes, And wild the clouded gleam.

The thistle now is older, His stalk begins to moulder, His head is white as snow; The branches all are bare, The linnet's song is rarer, The robin pipeth now.

This is a complete poem, entitled simply "Song"; but the title is significant. It conveys an autumnal scene, without comment, showing the details that a painter would choose, and is as "hard and clear" as an Imagist could wish; but it is still in its effect a song rather than a picture. And yet it is such a song as no musician could write. He could give the autumnal mood, no doubt; he could set the verses to appropriate music; but he could not, unaided, give us the willow, the thistle, the linnet, or the robin.

R. M. G.

## The Farmyard. From an Etching by John Atkinson



The Farmyard. From an Etching by John Atkinson

## The Oldest English Song

Cuckoo! Cuckoo!  
Well singest thou, cuckoo!  
Nor cease thou never, now.

One year from now we should be celebrating the seventh centenary of the oldest English song for which the music is definitely known. The familiar and well loved words run thus in translation:

Summer is a-coming in;  
Loudly sing, cuckoo.  
Groweth seed  
And bloweth mead,  
And springeth wood anew.  
Sing cuckoo!  
Ewe bleateth after lamb,  
Lowth after call the cow.  
Bullock starteth,  
Buck the verth,  
Merrily sing, cuckoo!

This little song, possibly composed in 1226 by John of Fornsete, was discovered not many years ago in Reading Abbey, and has long been on exhibition in the manuscript room of the British Museum. It is a "round" or "rota" arranged for six voices—four tenors and two basses—although we are told in the Latin directions for singing that it may be performed by three voices or even two. The manuscript, which contains words and music together,

is the earliest thing of its sort by many years. It contains seven staves, most of which have six lines, but one has seven and another five. Measures are not indicated and there are no rests. For all this, it is not difficult to see that the song must have been in triple time and one can easily make out the tune, which is of a swift, breathless and rollicking nature. The music is obviously quite different from that which was sung in the cathedrals of the thirteenth century, and would seem to have had a secular origin, as it certainly had a secular use. Latin words have been added to the manuscript in red ink

for use in the cloister, but the original song came from the people. One need not be in any way an antiquarian to thrill with delight as he bends over this precious bit of parchment and deciphers the words which have bound these seven hundred years together in praise of early summer and its harbinger. One need not even be much of a musician to hear the raving tenors sing the lines and the basses booming in with their burden or "pes," just as they did seven centuries ago in Northumbria. A thoroughly English song this is—vibrant, manly, mad and sung by great lovers of the open air.

## On Upward Wing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH each succeeding spring thought of which we are conscious. The thought of cheer which the robin suggests, the message of joyfulness and hope we receive from the bluebird, the clear bugle call of alertness which comes from the redbird, or the glad exultation of the oriole, all of these may serve to lift us above our difficulties and trials, and remind us that indeed "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." They may be to us messages from our loving Father, and give us assurance of His ever-presence and power.

Continuing the quotation from the Christian Science textbook, we read (p. 512): "Spirit is symbolized by strength, presence, power, and also by holy thoughts, winged with Love. These angels of His presence, which have the holiest charge, abound in the spiritual atmosphere of Mind, and consequently reproduce their own characteristics." When we, therefore, are conscious of an aspiring thought, we should recognize it as a divine message. We need not fear to make use of these messages, or to follow their bents; for we shall find, even as did the ancient patriarch, that a blessing does indeed come to that one who entertains such as these.

Jesus' words are a reminder of the truthfulness of the birds. He said: "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, gather into barns: yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" His words serve as a pointed reminder that even as God cares for all the lesser creatures of the earth, providing them food, shelter, and raiment. He may be trusted to provide abundantly for men, who have dominion over all the other creatures. Christian Science teaches the highest sense of God as Love, as Life, as the only power, and its teaching is based entirely upon the Bible, including the teaching of Jesus and the apostles.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 511, 512), its author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love." Since everything good or beautiful comes from God, as a manifestation of His goodness and love, we may recognize God as the source of every aspiring

A dictionary definition of the word "aspire" is, "To seek to attain to something high, or great; to rise, ascend, tower, or soar." One realizes what growth and progress are possible to him who seeks ever to attain to something higher than his previous experience. What freedom of thought and action is possible, and how thoughts of aspiration help one to break the shackles of limitation in any direction of thought!

There was no steam engine or train until someone's thought rose in a certain direction. There was no automobile or airplane until some aspiring one overcame certain beliefs of limitation in traveling. The telephone and the radio, too,—in fact, all inventions which benefit the world,—are but the outgrowth of some thought of aspiration headed, entertained, and followed.

Then may we all aspire to know more of God, good, and to demonstrate that knowledge more perfectly, and so break down whatever would limit us in right understanding or achievement. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection."

## Pasturage

Like a flock of small white sheep  
The little clouds are going.  
Across the ridge of the mountain top  
The shepherd wind a-blowing.  
The shepherd wind drives on space,  
In the sheltering arms of space.  
—Elizabeth C. Purdy, in "Year Book of Poems."

## A HALF-CENTURY EDITION

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with

## KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Horses of the Conquistadores

The horses were strong!  
The horses were eager!  
Their necks finely-arched; and shinning.  
Their flanks; and musical their hoof-beats.  
The horses were strong!  
The horses were steady!  
No, not the warriors only,  
With plumes and cuirasses and fire-brands and banners,  
Conquered the primitive forests and the Andes:  
The horses of Andalusia, whose sinews.  
Had sparks of the flying race of the Andes.  
Stamp'd their glorious hoof-prints  
Upon the wet lava-fields,  
Upon shores of loud rivers  
And upon silent snows;  
Upon the pampas, the mountains,  
The woods and the valleys.  
The horses were strong!  
The horses were eager!

A horse was the first among the parched thickets  
When Balboa's followers awoke  
Sleeping solitudes,  
Who gave on a sudden the warning of the Pacific Ocean ahead

Because the breeze waited to his nostrils.  
A salt whiff of the sea.

And the horse of Quesada that on the summit  
Paused, seeing, in depths of the valley

The brandishing whip of the torrent  
Like an angry savage's gesture,  
Stamp'd first with his whinny  
The interminable savannahs;

Then descended with easy trot  
The stony stairs of the Andes,  
As if by a thousand steps  
Creaking under the musical beat of the hoofs.

The horses were strong!  
The horses were eager!

And he of the mighty girth,  
Rearing as it to add to his stature,  
Upon whom the Andes Cortez,  
The master of the glittering stirrups

Measured leagues and weeks among  
rocks and woods—

Worthier he of laurels  
Than colts galloping in the triumphal songs  
With which Pindar celebrated the Olympics  
Among flying chariots and rushing winds...

An horse should be made of hero

Who, as wingless hippocribs,  
Or as a river flung out from the Andes—

And from other, accessible lands;

And suddenly started by a horn

Puffed out with hurricane

Give service to the deep neighing;

That it promises to endure forever;

And then, on the boundless pampas

View the solemn distances

Feel the lure of far-off horizons.

Crowd together, pawing and sniffling  
And are off head-long!—

Behind them a cloud.

The cloud of glory rising in the air!

The horses were strong!

The horses were eager!

—José Santos Chocano, in Poetry.

Translated by Muna Lee.

Ara Mary Fell.



## WOOL DEMAND BROADENING IN WORLD MARKET

Bradford Undertone Better—Prices Firm in West—New Plan Discussed

The world's wool markets appear to be broadening gradually. The widening of demand is most noticeable in this country at the moment, but it's also apparent in other world markets to a lesser extent.

The attention of the trade here has been focused on the Australian trade again this week by the unusual request of the Melbourne Wool Buyers' Association for a moratorium of opinion from the Boston wool trade to the advisability of resuming auctions in July or postponing all sales until September. Ordinarily, the Australian woolsmen have made their selling plans well in advance, and it's not clear what the buyers in this country might think of their plans, and so the request for a suggestion from the Boston trade is unique.

### Favor Auction in July

As previously noted in these columns, the Boston trade favored the resumption of sales in July by a large majority. The New Englanders are of the opinion that sales be held during July, August and September during which time 125,000 bales a month be catalogued, and that once this policy of sales of any other policy has been adopted, it should be carried out and adhered to rigidly. With a fixed and definite policy, the trade would then know how to figure, whereas with a vacillating policy, such as prevailed two or three months ago, the trade would be deterred because of the uncertainty.

There was a meeting of the Australian growers in Melbourne yesterday, at which time Sir John M. Higgins, the former foreign minister, suggested that an association be formed to take over the surplus Australian wool on appraisal, with a capital of £50,000,000, half of which would be in sterling shares and half in wool. The method of procedure in handling the wool would be very similar to that followed by the British-Australian Wool Realization Association.

### New Plan Hanging Fire

The master met with more or less favor among those present but it was the sense of the meeting that the wool growers organizations should have the opportunity to discuss the matter in greater detail and so the matter is in abeyance. Meanwhile, the trade here is interested to learn what action will be taken with reference to the resumption of sales. The prevalent opinion is that sales will be held next month on a restricted basis of offerings commencing, possibly, July 13.

It is doubted by many that the Australian growers will actually put the new plan into effect, as suggested by Sir John Higgins, which would require considerable time to put into operation, aside from the large amount of capital required to float it. A plan, such as that suggested by the trade, the Boston Wool Trade would seem to be the easiest and most desirable to the wool growers, who are anxious to dispose of their surplus holdings, provided they do not have to sacrifice them unduly, before the new plan is put into effect.

During the last week or two days there has been rather more activity in raw material in Bradford, although the topmakers and spinners do not appear to have experienced any noteworthy improvement and prices on top, especially in medium to low qualities, are as low as at any time this year.

### Undertone Is Better

There have been sales of matchings to France, however, in the last week, and this country has purchased considerable weights of noils, which have been advanced in consequence.

With the exception of Bradford among the manufacturers, spinners and combers is nothing of which to boast, the undertone of the market appears to be distinctly better and the outlook for the London sales is considered better than for many sales.

In the west, interest has been mostly centered on the Texas markets. The sealed bid sales are continuing in Merino, noils and interest is fully as keen if not keener than it was in earlier sales, with good 12 months wools commanding close to \$1.30, clean basis, for the best wools while the best eight-months' wools are costing in instances up to \$1.50, clean basis, although the bulk of the wools are probably selling just under these figures.

Further more interest is being shown in the wools in the territory sections against which the wools are still inclined to hold their own in the market, while the prices they are asking and most of whatever movement there is in these wools is on a consignment basis.

### Less Competition

In the bright wool states, there is less competition than there was, some of the buyers having decided to drop out of the market at the levels recently asked, and 50 cents for any good fine wools in Ohio is likely to go down depending upon the wools for medium clips, while extremely choice fine staple clips in Ohio have commanded even up to 52 cents.

The manufacturers, however, evidently has improved in the last two weeks, and even the topmakers are getting more business than they have had for some time. Some of the combers have made substantial sales so that the wools are not running very well, although they are not disposed to take on further commitments at the prices they have accepted recently. Thus, good fine tops have been sold at \$1.60, although the seller demands a further increase in price for a further quantity, which is very little if any above replacement value. Some of the worsted weavers have sold cloth recently at replacement costs, but it is evident that business is improving distinctly, and that even the worsted weavers are finding the market gradually better. As for the woolen manufacturers they are very well situated for orders, and the knitters have recently had a distinctly better business.

### Montevideo Sales

Current sales have included a fair weight of foreign crossbred wools, including a large lot of 100,000 pounds of Montevideo crossbreds ranging in quality from 58-60 to 38. Prices are more or less problematical. One sale of Montevideo very choice 58s is reported as high as 45 cents although most of the sales on this basis have been done at 42¢-44¢, and good wool can be imported at around 42 cents.

There has been a further business in medium domestic combing wools on the basis of 51 cents for other quarters 52¢-53¢, and 53¢-54¢ for 54 cents for half-bloods and 55¢-56¢ cents for dehaired. Australian marinos are in demand in the range of \$1.10-\$1.15 for 44-70s of the choicer descriptions, with some wools held at \$1.20 per choice. Green 44-70s and carpet wools have been sold at \$1.05, clean in bond.

Secured wools are moving steadily at firm prices. Nolos show an inclination to strengthen, good fine noils being quoted at \$1.05 and choice even up to \$1.10. Carpet wools are barely steady, with rather slow inquiry at the moment.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. Can. 7s '36	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. Beet 8s '36	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. Cotton Oil 5s '31	98%	98%	97%	97%
Am. Refining 8s '36	98%	98%	97%	97%
Am. Sugar Refining 8s '31	102%	102%	98%	98%
Am. T & T 8s '69	97%	97%	95%	95%
Am. T & T col 4s '29	97%	97%	95%	95%
Am. T & T col 4s '48	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '43	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '48	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '53	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '58	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '63	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '68	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '73	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '78	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '83	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '88	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '93	101%	101%	98%	98%
Am. T & T col 5s '98	101%	101%	98%	98%
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Am. T & T col 5s '08	101%	101%	98%	98%
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Am. T & T col 5s '23	101%	101%	98%	98%
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